

## NOTES ON MINNESOTA PLANT-LIFE

OLGA LAKELA

To the introduced flora of the state is herewith added *HIERACIUM AURANTIACUM* L., coll. no. 6890 *Lakela*, from a cultivated hay-field on highway No. 9 eight miles northwest of Duluth. At the time of the collection, last June 29, the colorful adventive was at the climax of its flowering, aiding in locating the established colonies along the roadside fields. At a later date a single plant was observed and collected on a sandbar-island in Duluth harbor where it had invaded a thirteen-year-old vegetation community. Evidence points to its cultivation in local flower gardens.

White-flowered *Epilobium angustifolium* L. was detected among the typical form, covering acres of partly cleared terrace of Lake Superior at the Twin Points resort, near Split Rock river, Lake Co. The coll. no. 7272 *Lakela and Ethel Sue Horton*, consisting of plants with well developed inflorescences of flowers with pure white petals and greenish sepals, were determined as *E. angustifolium* f. *albiflorum* (Dumort.) Haussk. The petals on drying turned pinkish. The form is previously unreported from the state.

The finding of *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L. var. *pseudopodium* (Blake) Farw. is of interest, because the fern is so rarely encountered within the state that it is previously known only from two localities, Washington and Pine counties on the east-central border of Minnesota, by collections dating back to 1905 and 1925, respectively. The Duluth colony was discovered during a survey of the flora on a sandbar-island in Superior, Bay, known to support a thirteen-year-old plant community. The fern is established in moss-mats sometimes under shrubs where the soil of fine sand, darkened with humus from residual decay, remains moist. The numerous roots, spreading horizontally within the top inch of the soil, develop new plants from adventitious buds. The plants usually are in clusters of two or more. Sixteen plants were counted in a single square foot of the area, associated with young sporophytes of *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Liparis Loeselii* and other perennials. Coll. nos. 7101 and 7289 *Lakela* were made at the southeast corner of the island where the colony shows best development.



The discovery of *Eleocharis nitida* Fern., coll. nos. 6887 and 7090 in a partly cleared border of an exsiccating swamp on highway 53, about one and one-half miles north of Cotton, St. Louis Co., extends the range of the species about forty miles inland from the North Shore of Lake Superior. The statement on its general distribution<sup>1</sup> is herewith emended to include Alaska. Through the courtesy of Professor Eric Hultén, Stockholm, the writer has at hand a specimen from Kodiak Island with the reference, *Flora of Alaska and Yukon*, 2. p. 293. 1942.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,  
DULUTH BRANCH.

---

ASPLENIUM MONTANUM IN SOUTH-CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS.—Dr. Burton N. Gates recently brought to the Gray Herbarium for verification a small but unmistakable frond of *Asplenium montanum* collected in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, by Mrs. Edward I. Comins. Only one plant was observed, first in July, 1944, and again two years later. It grew, as individuals of this species should, in a crevice of a shaded granitic ledge.

The Sturbridge station is the first known to me from any part of Massachusetts east of the Housatonic Valley and extends the northeastern limit of the species from Scotland, Connecticut—about 30 miles. Representative fronds are preserved in the herbarium of the Hadwen Botanical Club (sheets 19,719 and 19,720) at Clark University, Worcester.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

<sup>1</sup> Lakela, Olga. RHODORA 49: 81–82. 1947.

*Volume 49, no. 588, consisting of pages 289–318 and including title-page, errata and Index of Volume, was issued 15 December, 1947.*